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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

LABOR BULLETIN No. 74

**QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE
ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES**

JUNE 30, 1910



JULY, 1910

**BOSTON
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BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston

The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Labor Organizations, Employment, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and in the Bradford-Durfee Textile School Building, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

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SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the General Court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the Commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

For a list of the publications of the Bureau see pages 3 and 4 of this cover.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 74.

JULY, 1910.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES, JUNE 30, 1910.

The Bureau presents herewith the statistics of employment of organized¹ labor in Massachusetts at the end of the second quarter, 1910, the information being given as of the date, June 30. Comparative returns in summary form for the preceding quarter (March 31, 1910), and for the end of the corresponding quarter in 1909 (June 30) are likewise presented. An increase of four reports over the number received at the end of the preceding quarter will be noted, together with an increase of 4,767 in the aggregate membership reporting. The returns repre-

sent about 67 per cent of the total number, and nearly 70 per cent of the aggregate membership, of all local labor organizations in the Commonwealth.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the gathering of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members idle, and the corresponding percentages. For the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for June 30 in 1908, 1909, and 1910, the data for these respective dates are printed in full-face type in the following table:

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Labor Organizations Reporting and Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle at End of Quarters Specified.*

QUARTER ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.90
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.41
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.62
December 31, 1908,	770	102,941	14,345	13.94
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.42
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.36
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.80
December 31, 1909,	830	107,689	10,084	9.36
March 31, 1910,	837	117,082	8,262	7.06
June 30, 1910,	841	121,849	8,518	6.99

¹ There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

On June 30, 1910, out of an aggregate membership of 121,849, representing 841 unions, 8,518 members, or 6.99 per cent, were reported idle. This percentage is slightly lower than the percentage (7.06) on March 31, 1910, but is somewhat higher than the percentage (6.36) on June 30, 1909. It is lower, however, by over seven points (7.42 per cent) than the percentage (14.41) on June 30, 1908, just at the close of the period of industrial depression. Comparisons for 1908 and 1909 show in each year less unemployment at the end of June than at the end of March, which relationship does not hold for the present year. A sufficient explanation of this variation is found in the fact that for several months a policy of curtailment in the textile industry has been in force. The consequent lack of employment in this one industry alone accounts for more than the difference between the percentages for all industries for June 30 in 1909 and 1910.

The principal cause of idleness on June 30, 1910, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage idle for this cause on June 30, 1910, was 5.39 per cent, as compared with 5.28 per cent on March 31, 1910, 4.64 per cent on June 30, 1909, and 12.54 per cent on June 30, 1908. The degree of idleness for this cause is customarily considered the proper index for determining the degree of industrial prosperity or depression. The conclusion may thus be fairly drawn that the slightly less favorable state of employment on June 30, 1910, as compared with June 30, 1909, has been due primarily to a decrease in the demand for labor, which decrease was, as above stated, largely confined to the textile industry.

The next important cause of idleness was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old

age). The percentage idle on this account was 1.18 per cent on June 30, 1910, as compared with 1.41 on March 31, 1910, and 1.13 on June 30, 1909. The percentages for this cause appear to be practically identical for the end of June in 1909 and 1910, but are lower than the corresponding percentage for the end of March, 1910.

The percentage idle on account of *unfavorable weather* on June 30, 1910, was 0.05 per cent, as compared with 0.10 for March 31, 1910, and 0.02 on June 30, 1909. The influence of the weather conditions is particularly to be observed in the returns from organizations in the building trades, but in other trades is almost a negligible factor.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* on June 30, 1910 was nearly identical with that on March 31, 1910, but appreciably less than on June 30, 1909. As the returns of unemployment are for a definite date, the comparison does not indicate to any great degree the prevalence of strikes or lockouts during the year under consideration. It should be further borne in mind that the number idle for this cause includes not only those who were idle as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those who were out of work as a result of prior strikes and who had not as yet secured employment.

The percentage idle on account of *other causes* was 0.27 per cent on June 30, 1910, as compared with 0.19 per cent on March 31, 1910, and 0.25 per cent on June 30, 1909. The increase in the percentage for June 30 over that for March 31 is largely due to stock taking and absence from work on account of vacations, factors which did not enter so largely into the returns for the earlier date.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Causes. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

CAUSES OF IDLENESS.	JUNE 30, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910		JUNE 30, 1910	
	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle
Lack of work or material,	4,913	4.64	6,186	5.28	6,570	5.39
Unfavorable weather,	25	0.02	113	0.10	67	0.05
Strikes or lockouts,	344	0.32	96	0.08	118	0.10
Disability (sickness, accident, or old age), . .	1,195	1.13	1,646	1.41	1,436	1.18
Other causes, ¹	259	0.25	221	0.19	327	0.27
Totals,	6,736	6.36	8,262	7.06	8,518	6.99

¹ Including temporary shut downs for repairs, vacations, stock taking, etc.

The following table shows for the end of the second quarter, 1910, the number of unions making complete returns of employment and membership, the aggregate membership reported, and the number and percentage of members

idle in each of the 16 cities from which reports were received for nine or more unions having an aggregate membership of over 1,000, and in 92 other cities and towns.

TABLE III. — *Membership and Number of Members and Percentage Idle: By Localities. June 30, 1910.*

LOCALITIES.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Boston,	172	42,984	2,826	6.57
Brookton,	33	11,588	724	6.25
Cambridge,	9	1,102	75	6.81
Fall River,	26	3,231	210	6.50
Fitchburg,	17	1,172	18	1.54
Haverhill,	17	2,744	105	3.83
Holyoke,	24	1,700	61	3.59
Lawrence,	35	5,000	857	17.14
Lowell,	25	2,638	338	12.81
Lynn,	45	9,675	1,557	16.09
New Bedford,	25	5,126	468	9.13
Quincy,	16	2,325	82	3.53
Salem,	20	1,941	92	4.74
Springfield,	32	3,785	93	2.46
Taunton,	20	1,432	57	3.98
Worcester,	39	3,985	104	2.61
Other cities and towns (92),	286	21,421	851	3.97
Totals (108 cities and towns),	841	121,849	8,518	6.99

Of the 841 unions reporting at the end of June, 1910, 555, having a total membership of 100,428 (or 82.42 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 16 cities specified, and 286 unions having a membership of 21,421 (or 17.58 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in 92 other cities and towns of the State. The percentage of idleness in Lawrence (17.14), Lynn (16.09), Lowell (12.81),

and New Bedford (9.13) exceeded the corresponding percentage (6.99) for the State as a whole. In Lawrence, Lowell and New Bedford temporary curtailment in the textile industry was largely responsible for the rather high percentage of unemployment. In the 12 other cities specified the percentages of idleness were less than that for the State as a whole, Fitchburg showing the smallest percentage idle, namely, 1.54

per cent, followed by Springfield (2.46), Worcester (2.61), Quincy (3.53), Holyoke (3.59), Haverhill (3.83), Taunton (3.98), Salem (4.74), Brockton (6.25), Fall River (6.50), Boston (6.57), and Cambridge (6.81). The percentage in Boston (6.57), which city included 35.28 per cent of the aggregate membership of all organizations reporting, was slightly lower than the percentage (6.99) for the State as a whole.

The returns received appear to be sufficiently large to justify a comparison by quarters of the percentages idle in

each of the 16 cities enumerated in the above table. This comparison in Table IV shows that in Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, and Lynn there was an increase in the percentages idle on June 30, 1910, as compared with the percentages for March 31, 1910; as compared with the percentages for June 30, 1909, there was also an increase in Fall River (slight), Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Quincy, and Springfield (slight) (the percentage for Cambridge not being available for the earlier quarter).

TABLE IV. — *Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Localities. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

LOCALITIES.	JUNE 30, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910		JUNE 30, 1910	
	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle
Boston,	39,592	6.85	38,562	8.08	42,984	6.57
Brockton,	9,079	7.62	11,970	4.50	11,588	6.25
Cambridge,	1—	1—	1,049	10.01	1,102	6.81
Fall River,	3,883	6.44	2,587	5.45	3,231	6.50
Fitchburg,	1,040	4.42	1,207	3.98	1,172	1.54
Haverhill,	2,611	6.47	2,841	6.93	2,744	3.83
Holyoke,	1,110	2.61	1,750	3.60	1,700	3.59
Lawrence,	2,310	5.54	4,735	9.14	5,000	17.14
Lowell,	1,517	7.12	2,334	7.33	2,638	12.81
Lynn,	8,867	8.06	9,312	6.70	9,675	16.09
New Bedford,	4,043	14.17	6,637	11.22	5,126	9.13
Quincy,	1,698	1.53	1,753	3.54	2,325	3.53
Salem,	1,666	11.40	1,979	7.48	1,941	4.74
Springfield,	3,470	2.33	4,142	3.57	3,785	2.46
Taunton,	1,165	4.98	1,402	4.85	1,432	3.98
Worcester,	2,965	3.71	3,555	5.18	3,985	2.61
Other cities,	20,928	4.05	21,267	6.92	21,421	3.97
Totals,	105,944	6.36	117,082	7.06	121,849	6.99

¹ Returns not sufficiently large to justify use for comparative purposes.

In Table V is shown comparatively by industries the state of employment on June 30, 1910, March 31, 1910, and June 30, 1909. Appreciable increases in the percentages of unemployment on June 30, as compared with March 31, may be noted in the textile industry, boot and shoe manufacturing, garment working, and theatres and music, while in the building trades, transportation, and iron and steel manufacture improved conditions of employment may be noted. A consideration of each of the more important trades follows:

In the *building trades*, which com-

prise 18.46 per cent of the total membership reported on June 30, 1910, the percentage of idleness was 4.24 as compared with 9.36 on March 31, 1910, and 4.98 per cent on June 30, 1909.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 22.13 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentage of idleness was 9.61 on June 30, 1910, as compared with 7.40 on March 31, 1910, and 7.99 per cent on June 30, 1909.

In *transportation* (comprising 19.97 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages of idleness for the three quarters were respectively

4.93, 5.22, and 3.73, indicating a somewhat more favorable state of employment at the end of June, 1910, than at the end of March, but a less favorable state than at the end of June, 1909. Employment in railroad transportation was more favorable than on March 31, 1910, or on June 30, 1909, the respective percentages being 1.61, 2.05, and 2.02. In the teaming industry the state of employment was much more favorable at the end of June than at the end of March, 1910, but decidedly less favorable than on June 30, 1909.

In the *textile industry* the percentage of idleness (17.88) on June 30, 1910, was notably higher than on March 31, 1910 (8.74), or on June 30, 1909, when 6.94 per cent were reported idle.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* more favorable conditions were reported on June 30, 1910, than at the end of the previous quarter, or at the end of June, 1909, the respective percentages being 3.92, 4.22, and 7.63.

The percentage of idleness for *garment workers* was 14.31 on June 30, 1910, as compared with 10.51 on March

31, 1910, and with 10.28 on June 30, 1909.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigarmakers) the percentage of idleness on June 30, 1910, was 4.00 as compared with 5.31 per cent on March 31, 1910, and with 0.79 per cent on June 30, 1909.

In *printing and publishing* the percentage of idleness on June 30, 1910, was slightly larger than on March 31, 1910, the percentages for the respective quarters being 4.30 and 3.92. A year earlier the percentage was higher than at the end of June last, having been 4.91.

Table VI presents in fuller detail the returns received at the end of March, 1910, showing the number of unions making complete returns, the membership reported, and the number and percentage idle in the several industries and occupations. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular industries and occupations for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported.

TABLE V. — *Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Industries. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

INDUSTRIES.	JUNE 30, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910		JUNE 30, 1910	
	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle
Building and Stone Working.	23,081	6.22	24,274	8.86	25,459	4.45
Building trades,	18,605	4.98	18,819	9.36	22,500	4.24
Stone working trades,	2,846	6.32	2,178	8.22	2,294	5.80
Unskilled building and street labor,	1,630	20.25	3,277	6.38	665	6.77
Clothing.	25,487	8.12	29,664	7.65	29,256	9.96
Boots and shoes,	22,902	7.99	27,122	7.40	26,964	9.61
Garments,	2,257	10.28	2,455	10.51	2,048	14.31
Hats, caps, and furs,	90	—	—	—	99	28.28
Laundry,	238	2.52	87	3.45	145	0.69
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	5,655	2.90	4,356	9.60	5,013	3.71
Food products,	550	4.73	755	6.49	608	3.45
Liquors,	1,706	6.51	2,152	13.57	1,831	3.39
Tobacco,	3,399	0.79	1,449	5.31	2,574	4.00
Leather and Rubber Goods.	195	15.90	848	13.09	725	33.52
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	6,054	7.71	6,082	4.00	6,648	4.26
Iron and steel manufactures,	5,259	7.63	4,975	4.22	5,719	3.92
Miscellaneous metal trades,	715	6.99	977	2.35	759	4.85
Shipbuilding,	80	20.00	130	7.69	170	14.71
Printing and Allied Trades.	4,114	5.57	3,736	3.61	4,331	3.76
Printing and publishing,	3,420	4.91	2,803	3.92	3,442	4.30
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	247	23.89	233	5.15	235	5.96
Stereotyping, electrotyping, photo-engrav- ing, etc.,	447	0.45	700	1.86	654	0.15
Public Employment.	3,282	1.71	4,039	13.32	4,676	5.77
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	2,471	10.85	3,117	5.33	3,146	5.40
Hotels and restaurants,	1,519	14.88	1,980	6.46	2,237	6.88
Retail trade,	952	4.41	1,137	3.34	909	1.76
Textiles.	7,121	6.94	10,105	8.74	7,767	17.88
Cotton goods,	6,685	7.15	7,540	8.04	5,250	11.92
Woolen and worsted goods,	151	—	2,376	11.49	2,517	30.31
Other textiles,	285	5.61	189	2.12	—	—
Transportation.	19,447	3.73	19,714	5.22	24,335	4.93
Railroads,	12,791	2.02	13,111	2.05	14,935	1.61
Teaming,	1,494	2.28	2,936	21.22	4,743	11.24
Navigation,	1,907	9.70	450	8.89	591	8.29
Freight handling,	2,391	10.04	2,344	3.46	3,414	10.95
Telegraphs and telephones,	864	1.04	873	1.83	652	0.46
Woodworking and Furniture.	1,874	5.71	2,319	2.33	2,249	4.36
Miscellaneous.	7,163	9.62	8,828	3.02	8,244	5.71
Barbering,	2,005	1.70	1,943	1.65	2,034	1.52
Glass and glassware,	110	1.82	111	1.80	152	27.63
Paper and paper goods,	40	2.50	211	1.42	268	1.49
Stationary enginemen,	3,058	2.68	3,399	3.24	3,872	1.14
Theatres and music,	1,950	29.23	3,027	3.96	1,664	21.03
Others,	—	—	137	—	254	—
Totals,	105,944	6.36	117,082	7.06	121,849	6.99

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, June 30, 1910:
By Industries and Occupations.*

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON JUNE 30, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Building and Stone Working.	257	25,459	1,132	4.45
<i>Building Trades.</i>	224	22,500	954	4.24
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	40	4,589	257	5.60
Carpenters,	89	11,554	442	3.83
Electrical workers,	11	941	17	1.81
Engineers (hoisting and portable),	5	281	29	10.32
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal),	7	337	40	11.87
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	39	2,677	102	3.81
Plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters,	22	1,355	34	2.51
Sheet metal workers,	5	175	4	2.29
Others,	6	591	29	4.91
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>	10	665	45	6.77
Hod carriers and building laborers,	8	475	40	8.42
Others,	2	190	5	2.63
<i>Stone Working Trades.</i>	23	2,294	133	5.80
Granite cutters,	9	1,276	25	1.96
Paving cutters,	4	253	14	5.53
Quarry workers,	6	424	60	14.15
Others,	4	341	34	9.97
Clothing.	98	29,256	2,913	9.96
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	75	26,964	2,591	9.61
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	20	6,892	402	5.83
Cutters,	11	4,859	320	6.59
Edgemakers,	5	1,549	77	4.97
Lasters,	9	2,789	502	18.00
Stitchers,	9	4,775	644	13.49
Treers, dressers, and packers,	5	1,856	165	8.89
Others,	16	4,244	481	11.33
<i>Garments.</i>	17	2,048	293	14.31
Garment workers,	10	1,383	60	4.34
Tailors and dressmakers,	7	665	233	35.04
<i>Hats, Caps, and Furs.</i>	3	99	28	28.28
Employees,	3	99	28	28.28
<i>Laundry.</i>	3	145	1	0.69
Laundry workers and laundry wagon drivers,	3	145	1	0.69
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	31	5,013	186	3.71
<i>Food Products.</i>	10	608	21	3.45
Bakers and bakery wagon drivers,	9	550	21	3.82
Others,	1	58	-	-
<i>Liquors.</i>	9	1,831	62	3.39
Bottlers and drivers,	3	760	16	2.11
Brewery workers,	6	1,071	46	4.30
<i>Tobacco.</i>	12	2,574	103	4.00
Cigarmakers,	12	2,574	103	4.00
Leather and Rubber Goods.	5	725	243	33.52
Leather workers,	3	644	200	31.06
Rubber workers,	2	81	43	53.09
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	77	6,648	283	4.26
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>	59	5,719	225	3.92
Blacksmiths and horseshoers,	10	647	4	0.62
Boilermakers and helpers,	9	591	30	5.08
Machinists,	15	1,830	80	4.37
Molders (iron and brass),	20	2,535	109	4.30
Others,	5	116	2	1.72
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>	15	759	33	4.35
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers,	10	531	2	0.38
Others,	5	228	31	13.60
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	3	170	25	14.71
Employees,	3	170	25	14.71
Printing and Allied Trades.	32	4,331	163	3.76
<i>Printing and Publishing.</i>	23	3,442	148	4.30
Compositors,	14	2,164	88	4.07
Printing pressmen,	9	1,278	60	4.69
<i>Bookbinding and Blankbookmaking.</i>	3	235	14	5.96
Bookbinders,	3	235	14	5.96
<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Photo-engraving, etc.</i>	6	654	1	0.15
Stereotypers and electrotypers,	4	370	1	0.27
Others,	2	284	-	-

TABLE VI. — Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, June 30, 1910:
By Industries and Occupations — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON JUNE 30, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Public Employment.	26	4,676	270	5.77
<i>United States Government Service.</i>	1	500	200	40.00
Employees,	1	500	200	40.00
<i>Municipal Service.</i>	25	4,176	70	1.68
General laborers,	9	1,413	23	1.63
Park department employees,	3	210	—	—
Street department employees,	5	1,010	13	1.29
Other department employees,	8	1,543	34	2.20
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	35	3,146	170	5.40
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>	22	2,237	154	6.88
Bartenders,	18	1,448	99	6.84
Cooks and waiters,	4	789	55	6.97
<i>Retail Trade.</i>	13	909	16	1.76
Clerks (dry goods),	4	461	9	1.95
Clerks (grocery and provisions),	4	324	7	2.16
Clerks (other branches),	5	124	—	—
Textiles.	34	7,767	1,389	17.88
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	19	5,250	626	11.92
Loomfixers,	6	1,420	141	9.93
Mule spinners,	4	1,671	371	22.20
Weavers,	3	486	4	0.82
Others,	6	1,673	110	6.58
<i>Woolen and Worsted Goods.</i>	15	2,517	763	30.31
Card machine operators,	3	43	3	6.98
Mule spinners,	3	224	69	30.80
Wool sorters,	4	781	509	65.17
Others,	5	1,469	182	12.39
Transportation.	131	24,335	1,200	4.93
<i>Railroads.</i>	97	14,935	241	1.61
Car workers and inspectors,	9	882	16	1.81
Clerks, railway,	13	805	8	0.99
Conductors, railway,	6	920	20	2.17
Locomotive engineers,	7	1,404	49	3.49
Locomotive firemen,	5	743	10	1.35
Maintenance-of-way employees,	8	996	6	0.60
Street and electric railway employees,	16	3,266	63	1.93
Trainmen, railroad,	19	3,770	54	1.43
Others,	14	2,149	15	0.70
<i>Teaming.</i>	17	4,743	533	11.24
Teamsters (coal),	4	1,564	317	20.27
Teamsters (general),	9	2,684	186	6.93
Teamsters (special branches),	3	140	25	7.35
Others,	1	155	5	3.23
<i>Navigation.</i>	3	591	49	8.29
Employees,	3	591	49	8.29
<i>Freight Handling.</i>	9	3,414	374	10.95
Freight handlers and clerks,	6	1,992	245	12.30
Others,	3	1,422	129	9.07
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones.</i>	5	652	3	0.46
Telegraphers, railroad,	5	652	3	0.46
Woodworking and Furniture.	18	2,249	98	4.36
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products.</i>	2	601	28	4.66
Employees,	2	601	28	4.66
<i>Cooperage.</i>	4	282	6	2.13
Coopers,	4	282	6	2.13
<i>Wood Turning, Carving and Furniture.</i>	12	1,366	64	4.69
Pattern makers, wooden,	4	348	—	—
Others,	8	1,018	64	6.29
Miscellaneous.	97	8,244	471	5.71
<i>Barbering.</i>	26	2,034	31	1.52
Barbers,	26	2,034	31	1.52
<i>Glass and Glassware.</i>	3	152	42	27.63
Glass workers,	3	152	42	27.63
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	4	268	4	1.49
Papermakers,	4	268	4	1.49
<i>Stationary Enginemen.</i>	43	3,872	44	1.14
Stationary engineers,	33	2,016	23	1.14
Stationary firemen,	10	1,856	21	1.13
<i>Theatres and Music.</i>	18	1,664	350	21.03
Musicians,	10	1,044	46	4.41
Theatrical stage employees,	8	620	304	49.03
<i>Others.</i>	3	254	—	—
Employees,	3	254	—	—
Totals,	841	121,849	8,518	6.99

B. P. L. Bindery.
SEP 28 1911

